



The College Voice

Vol. VIII, No. 5

JANUARY 4, 1987

Five Distinguished Profs Appointed by Board of Trustees

Five eminent scholars in fields as diverse as Israeli politics, poetry, classics, linguistics, and problems of the hearing-impaired were named Distinguished Professors by the City University's Board of Trustees on November 23. Appointed to the Graduate School and University Center were Asher Arian, Distinguished Professor of Political Science, Arthur Boothroyd, Distinguished Professor of Speech and Hearing Science; Diskin Clay, Distinguished Professor of Classics; Richard Kayne, Distinguished Professor of Linguistics; and Joseph Wittreich, Distinguished Professor of English.

Arian is widely regarded as one of the foremost authorities on contemporary Israeli politics. His book, *Politics of Israel: The Second Generation*, is regarded as a definitive study of the topic. He has been the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Director of the Golda Meir Institute for Social and Labor Research. He also held the Romulo Betancourt Chair at Tel Aviv University. He served as President of Israel's Political Science Association. His appointment as Distinguished Pro-

fessor is effective December 1.

Professor Alan S. Zuckerman of Brown University's Department of Political Science called him, "The most accomplished scholar of Israeli political behavior there is." Karl W. Deutsch, Stanfield Professor of International Peace at Harvard University said, "Asher Arian commands the tools of classic political science, historical description and analysis and he commands the methods of modern political science, opinion research and analysis."

Arian received his Ph.D. in Political Science from Michigan State University. His book, *The Guardian of Israel: National Security and Public Opinion*, will be published in the spring by Westview Press.

Dr. Arthur Boothroyd's research on the improvement of prosthetic devices to help the hearing impaired and the profoundly deaf, and on the assessment of speech perception ability has been described as "fundamental," "unique," and "monumental." He received a patent in 1986 for

continued on page 5

Moynihan Address Constitution's Bicentennial

BY ELLEN DOBBYN

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat for New York, addressed a group of over 160 students, faculty, administration and community members at College Hall at the St. George campus on Nov. 23.

Vice President Barry Bressler introduced the Senator, describing him as "both a scholar and a servant ... (with) an amazing range of abilities." Bressler stated that Moynihan has always been active in both domestic and foreign affairs during his career which has included being a cabinet member to several administrations and a U.S. senator since 1977.

Moynihan began his remarks by complimenting CUNY, saying that it is a "great institution...the first free urban academy in the world." Moynihan, a lively speaker, told his audience that he would make "bicentennial remarks on this bicentennial year," referring to the bicentennial of the U.S. constitution. The theme of Moynihan's discussion was that the

worlds of scholarship and politics do not conflict. He stated that there exists a "notion that a life of research and scholarship is at odds with politics and the public forum...this can prove to be a self-fulfilling prophesy, but nothing would be more puzzling to the writers of the constitution than the idea of scholarship being at odds with politics. Quite the contrary; then, it (the constitution) was based on scholarship, reading, learning...what they (the framers of the constitution) said and did cannot be understood except as the work of scholars as well as statesmen."

He went on to describe the novelty of the new American republic and placed it in historical perspective. He spoke about the ancient Greek's democracy, and their methods of "preparing people to govern." This method was to educate princes, teaching them to be virtuous, prudent, wise, etc., making them "better than their fellow men, and therefore better suited to govern...it hadn't worked very well...every so often you would get a virtu-

continued on page 5

Meltzer Speaks on Stock Crash

On November 12, Professor Yale L. Meltzer gave the main speech at the Program to Honor Adult Learners in the Middle Earth Lounge at 7 p.m.

The title of his talk was "The Stock Market Crash of 1987," in which he dealt with the stock market crash of Black Monday (October 19). Professor Meltzer, a former Senior Security Analyst with a major Wall Street brokerage firm, said that we have entered dangerous times, with the main problems being the U.S. budget and trade deficits. He felt, however, that Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, had pursued the correct policy by increasing the money supply by means of the Federal Reserve System in order to help the banks and, therefore, to prevent the crisis in the fi-



Senator Patrick Moynihan accepts a token from CSI student Audra Patti, presenting it on behalf of the student body after his speech on the Constitution's bicentennial.

Photo by: Karen Blando

EDITORIAL



How About Some Lights?

After a long, hard day at the College Voice, I find myself walking through long and dark hallways, out onto a dark and deserted football field to my car in no-man's land. With nothing better to think about, I find myself counting the number of perfectly good areas where crimes against persons may be committed. "Why do I walk this way? I ask myself. After much investigation of the longer and "safer" routes to the car, I find there are no routes which are well-lit and "safe." Students who remain in school either for night classes or to finish projects for their extracurricular activities end up in potentially dangerous situations. For a college that has a good number of night school students trying to finish their education and students who are involved enough to remain late, it is a crime not to insure their safety. Pres. Volpe, isn't there anyway to provide for better student safety and have the college better lit at night?

-T.E.M.S.L.

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LETTERS

Thanks for the Microwave

To the Editor:

The cafeterias at both Sunnyside and St. George have always been criticized, sometimes justifiably and sometimes not.

Prices in the cafeteria are on the expensive side, and the quality of the food is sometimes questionable. But the cafeteria management have been kind and generous enough to equip both cafeterias with microwave ovens. This is a blessing to those students who would rather bring their own food to the cafeteria. These

students can now heat their home-cooked or home-prepared food at the cafeteria and be able to eat it hot or warm.

No matter what is said or insinuated about the cafeteria, one thing is certain – the management does think of the students and they do their best for them. For that, we thank the cafeteria management, because they try their best to service 10,000 students and the faculty. Most of all, thank you for the microwave ovens.

Former Cold-Food Consumer

In Defense of Prostitution

To the Editor:

The question of prostitution has plagued the species since civilization has begun. Plagued in the sense that otherwise healthy, intelligent women were, of all things, selling their sexual services for payment of a fee. This was and still is considered morally abhorrent. On any given Saturday evening, one can drive past 8th Avenue in the lower streets in Manhattan and see American women selling their bodies temporarily for a cash fee. These women seem to have internalized completely everything that society has taught them. Religious proselytizers, economists, academics, view them all as human beings solely defining their existence in terms of their genitalia. Of course, they never say that. They merely speak of deviancy tendencies in women. There is always a double edged sword attached and pointed. No, there are no real opportunities in the American system for women that would like to exercise a little leadership and influence. True, they are abjectly humiliated at their jobs for minor errors and generally treated with a slave mentality. Also, most women, no matter how much they would wish and hope and pray for a semblance of independent action or thought, find themselves surrounded by an army of people taught expressly to allay their correct perceptions of victimizations, and deny it, for a number of reasons. First, it was all because Eve, the first woman ate the cursed apple and damned women for eternity by having to bear children in pain. She disobeyed God the Father Almighty. This is their ultimate reason for treating women as the "other," some kind of freak in a very rational and logical world of similarly thinking and acting males.

They call prostitution sinful, lustful,

dirty, demonic, and evil, and label the women with whore, slut, and other derogatory titles. They are the lowest dregs in society for making a profit on the very thing that their society has defined them as. Upper and middleclass women are not exempt from this "abhorrent behavior" either. The book *Mayflower Madam*, which was on the *New York Times'* bestseller list, was written by a woman from an "established" family that had its roots in the landing of the Mayflower. She became a madam and made a load of money employing women to service their high paying, high class, successful men, that usually had a family. The woman were all very "presentable" types and they made a bundle. They were smart. They banked it and went into business for themselves. They took the rhetoric promulgated in this society for its word and ultimately began to think of themselves as commodities in a market, otherwise called "quality control," "Equal Opportunity." For them, equal opportunity in a system meant the equal opportunity for women in the work force and in domestic situations to take on the role as "giver" and "nurturer" to be treated as slaves, and with a paternal lecture when things were getting a little out of control.

Again, what in the world could have and still does actually leave prostitution the only alternative in our great and glorious society that gives women an average of 58 cents to every dollar a man makes? How could a woman possibly resent or rebel against a system that teaches her how to be submissive, unquestioning, obedient, and rewarded only for that behavior? Well, the answer is simple – the integrity and courage to get the hell out of a situ-

continued on page 3

Correction

We deeply regret the errors in the "Weekend Teachers Lecture On Stock Market at MEL," which were brought to our attention by Prof. Yale Meltzer. The crash of Oct. 29 occurred on a Tuesday and

not on a Monday as stated in the article. The current international exchange rate system is the floating exchange rate and not the flat exchange rate as was mistakenly quoted. The editors regret the errors.

LETTERS

Prostitution from page 2

ation where the woman is being discriminated in any conceivable fashion because she was born with a vagina. Sound infantile? Look at government statistics and the working women that you see around you? Can any of them possibly afford to live decently in a society, with rent, child care, car payments, and living expenses on the salary that the average woman gets? No. They can't. That's right. The terrible secret truth is that women are not doing any better now than they were 30 years ago in terms of the workplace and economic remuneration.

Blasphemy? Maybe someone should take women who chose that career to a priest to hear the perpetual evil of woman in the Garden of Eden, and how she can pray to the Almighty God the Father or his son the Savior. Or maybe you should preach the sanctity of the "family" when the ugly truth is that most women would run right out of their domestic situations if given the social go-ahead and the economic means to do it.

I will be an attorney someday, by the sweat of my own labor. I worked hard for what I have, and the independence to think that way. I truly resent when my professors ask me after I make a clever comment, "So, what does your father do for a living?" What about the millions of women who are helpless because of lack of governmental concern to establish day care centers for them and their children? They don't. They would rather the woman get kicked in the pants for not cooking the steak well, and supporting the status quo. How many times have they "sold themselves" for different social surroundings? You must do great, you must sell yourself. They tell me this in class. Your ultimate worth is determined by how much money

you make per year. But, the clever woman who cannot swallow the sexist crap handed down by the establishment take their own destinies into their own hands. They go for the gusto. There are worse forms of prostitution than an honest one. How about the women who "catch" a good husband that they detest because he can support them well and give them "pretty things?" That is a lifelong, socially sanctioned form of prostitution that is deemed natural and even holy. Or the women that must prance around an office catering to their bosses needs? Coffee, gifts for the wife, lewd comments, and rude staring by visitors to the office. Nothing has really changed because women are not allowed to be full citizens in this society. They are still considered chattel. That is my contention. The Equal Rights Amendment was defeated in Congress. That should show you something about society and its values. It's not considered a felony for a husband to physically assault his wife and the media even encourages it by continually depicting women as agreeable little sex toys. Until that changes, prostitutes have my respect because they took that evasive bull and threw it right back in their faces by saying, "It is business." No one has rights to her body but herself, and if there were genuine alternatives for her, I'm sure she would avail herself of them, but they have to be made ashamed of doing what they could consider the greatest rebellion of all, to beat the system by collecting and not paying with daily abject humiliation and second class status and they themselves call the shots. It's not a great alternative, but should not be considered as wrong as it is given the promulgated values of this society.

Julia Scalcione

Blame Russia

To the Editor:

The United States at large and especially universities are supposed to follow the directives of the Federal Government in the Equal Opportunity Employment that supposedly exists in the workplace. But, I have found as a woman attending this University and a citizen of the United States that my interests are not at all being served. The Woman's Club at this school has had severe problems with attendance for a number of reasons. The women in this school seem to live in a bubble. Walking down the corridors of the supposedly liberal school of ideas, etc. I see for the most part a token woman in a high paying position on the high pay scale, and in almost every office I see a subservient woman running around for her dear life to get a memorandum out. Everything must be perfect. All phone calls must be courteous. If the woman shows any sort of dissent or anyone complains about her behavior, probably stemming from the fact that she slaves behind a typewriter all day long, one is immediately referred to a paternal male sitting in his own office willing with open ears to hear any and all complaints against the woman as a good father is apt to do. He

will then proceed to berate the woman about her behavior. In the classroom, there have been many instances where I would very much like to participate in the lecture, but to my detriment, I find the male faculty more likely to look at my breasts or my legs rather than listening when I am voicing my opinion.

For the most part, I see women systematically excluded from the lectures and the men being attended to as A-number-one class citizens. I am not an activist on a full time basis, as I am a woman that must earn my degree and work for a living. Perhaps the university policy of discrimination against women is simply a benevolent attempt at the male staff members in school to prime me for the real world. Take a look at the halls between classes. Most male faculty will surround themselves with male students and deliberately intimidate the women in the class, or the women in the halls. It seems to me that fear of social ostracism by fellow male colleagues and fear of being associated sexually with a female student is uppermost in their minds. Why isn't there a school sponsored coalition for an equal rights amendment? The fact that most of

continued on page 4

THE INQUIRING PHOTOGRAPHER



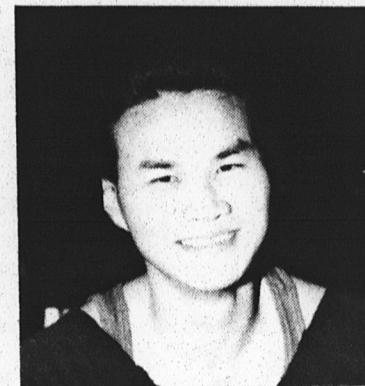
Interviews and photos by Karen Blando

If there is a problem concerning sexism at CSI, what is the role of the college community in solving it?



Chris Montalvo
Nursing

Some individuals are assertive or passive in dealing with problems; it's up to the individual to do something about it.



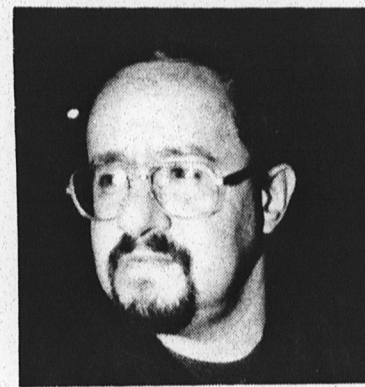
Rick Aw
Accounting

A committee of students along with the student government should be allowed to have a say in what materials get published and determine if the contents are sexist or not.



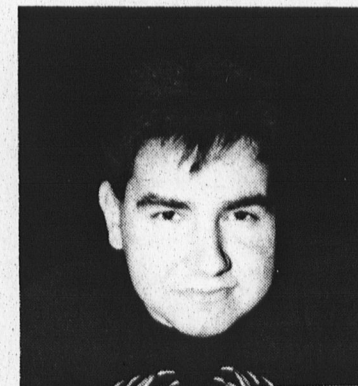
Linda Gargiso
Nursing

The college represents intellectual growth not sexual fantasies. In regards to advertising on campus, they could use men and women together in a more realistic way other than selling women's bodies.



Willy
Medical Technology

If an instructor favors one student over another because of sex, you cannot change their ways; it's up to the instructor.



Gil Garcia
Finance

Posters and other materials that some feel are discriminatory should be reviewed by faculty and students as to determine whether the material being submitted is sexist.



Kathy Leach
Liberal Arts

I feel there is no problem of sexism on campus from what I can see.

LETTERS



Space Colonies Not the Way

To the Editor:

I wish to commend Ron Kohn for reminding us of the tremendous threats to our planet from pollution and resource depletion. But I believe his solution, space colonization, is one more case of letting technological optimism stand in the way of necessary social and economic changes.

The world today can be described as English Prof. Frank Battaglia put it, as "junked and colonized." Developed nations have junked their countries (consider the 500 foot garbage mountain projected for the Fresh Kills landfill by the end of the century, acid rain, toxic dumps, polluted air and water, eroded soil, etc.). To continue our wasteful lifestyles requires the "colonization" of third world countries. This means backing dictators and local elites who repress their own

people, so that we can be assured of a continuous, inexpensive supply of resources. This results in extensive poverty, hunger, malnutrition, and lack of other basic necessities for about half the world's people.

I would respectfully suggest to Mr. Kohn and other technological optimists that the humane way to stop the overpopulation of the earth is not space colonization (which is many years away, at best, and would require enormous amounts of money and resources best used on earth,) but to shift from "junked and colonized" to systems involving greater cooperation, sharing, and conservation. History has shown that birth rates decline only when social and economic conditions improve.

Richard H. Schwartz, Ph.D.
Associate Professor

ASL - The Language of the Hearing Impaired

To the Editor:

American Sign Language (ASL) is the language of the deaf. It is a pictorial language, using its own signs and symbols. Although similar to English, it is also quite different. For example, in English one says "Where do you live?" while in ASL one signs "Live where?"

When there is no sign or the sign is not known, "fingerspelling," in which each letter is spelled out, is used. But fingerspelling is slow and boring. ASL is shorter and more understandable. It is also more fun.

In 1986-87, I attended a preparatory year at Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C., which is a school for the hearing impaired. However, this year I decided to come to the College of Staten Island. I heard about the Special Student Services

in Room C-128 with Dr. Audrey Glynn. So, I went and found out that I was the only deaf person in this school! I wish there were more hearing impaired students here so I could communicate better and have people to socialize with.

I am teaching ASL to some of the students along with Dr. Glynn and Margaret Venditti. There are really learning lots of signs, which makes me feel good!!

We will be continuing this course in the spring. But I will also be teaching a class for faculty and staff so that they may be able to communicate with deaf students.

I would like to thank Special Student Services and their small concerned staff for supporting me this year. However, I still want to return to Gallaudet University next fall.

Lisa Laquidara

Lecture Explores Feminist View of Shakespeare

BY TERI SCOTTO-LAVINO

On Dec. 2, in College Hall at the St. George campus, Dr. Jeanne Addisson-Roberts, a nationally renowned scholar, gave a lecture called "Facets of the Feminine in Shakespeare." In the lecture, Addisson-Roberts explored the feminists' criticism of William Shakespeare's works.

Without many true female characters, women are classically taught to identify with Shakespeare's Hamlet. In reality, Hamlet's character would have been quite different if he were a woman.

"Hamlet's problem is not my problem," states Addisson-Roberts when addressing this point.

In Shakespeare's writings, there are variations of three female stereotypes: The virgin, the whore and the crone incorporate versions of the maid, the wife and

the widow. Female characters are not women; they are male imaginings of women. Shakespeare's female characters personify male anxiety about women's abilities to betray men. Even Shakespeare's love stories are not about the uniting of men and women, but the rivalry between males. "There are exceptions," reasoned Addisson-Roberts. "I am deliberately simplifying."

Addisson-Roberts cited fourteen virtuous wives in Shakespeare. These women are usually barren or have daughters. This leaves no family heir, and again the women are considered barren. Virtuous wives are either asexual, or are constantly suspect and unfairly accused of being unfaithful, hence Shakespeare's constant references to the cuckold.

A virago, by definition, is either "a quar-

continued on page 15

Blame Russia from page 3

the so called men in the school do not want one is a form of contempt on their part to keeping women wiggling around their offices completely submissive to their wants and needs for fear of being fired.

Now someone will say, "yes, but if you were in Russia you couldn't say such things." Yes, but the fact that I am not is because this country preaches equal opportunity and equal treatment. At least Russia doesn't pull any punches. They never pretend to be a democracy. Citizens and especially women both employed and attending college are afraid of professional and personal ostracism.

I am damn tired of the paternal benevolence and tolerance shown to women as

second class citizens. I wish one of the women with some power in this college would take up the issue of sexual harassment and guarantee anonymity to the woman who feels discriminated against. One of man's favorite tactics is to band together and deny any involvement. Also, male chairpersons and all professors should have to attend mandatory meetings on sexism in the classroom and take swift and effective action in disallowing it to occur. It is really a shame that woman is still to a large degree secondary, not only in this college, but in society at large. Someone will probably write in to deny everything that I have said. But I can't deny and you can't either that what is de facto and what is de jure is inexcusable, inappropriate and unpardonable.

Julia Scalcione

Open Letter on AIDS

Dear College Community:

No public health issue in recent history has affected New York City more acutely than the current AIDS epidemic. As members of the College community residing in New York City, we are equally affected. Some of you know a great deal about AIDS; others may not be as familiar with the disease. During this crisis it is vital that all of us be informed for our personal and communal welfare. There are four major issues I would like to address. I have chosen to be very explicit. I do not wish to offend, only to clarify.

I would like to assure you that according to the most current scientific research (CDC) AIDS is not highly contagious.

You cannot contract AIDS from:

- Working with someone with AIDS
- Living with a person who has AIDS
- Sharing eating utensils with a person who has AIDS
- Touching people
- Hugging
- Airborne germs
- Using public toilets, water fountains, or pools

Simply put, AIDS cannot be contracted casually.

People become infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the virus associated with AIDS, almost exclusively through sexual intercourse or intravenous drug use. These activities (vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse) involve the exchange of blood, semen or vaginal secretions. When these body fluids of an infected person enter the body of another person the likelihood of infection is high.

AIDS does not discriminate. In New York City, AIDS is the number one killer of all men between the ages of 25 and 44

and of all women between the ages of 24 and 34. Since the incubation period is 5-10 years, what people do today can have a tremendous impact on the length and quality of their lives. Anyone having unprotected intercourse or sharing needles is at risk of contracting AIDS.

The most effective ways for people to prevent the transmission of HIV is to never use intravenous drugs, never have intercourse and to only engage in sexual activity that does not involve the exchange of blood, semen or vaginal secretions.

If people have intercourse, they should protect themselves and their partner. A condom should be used and used properly.

Our college is more than a place to work. It is a community of all kinds of people who work, learn, study, play, and often live together. Just as AIDS is a problem New York City must confront, it is also a problem we must face - every employee, student, and anyone who is part of our community. I would like you to think about the role you play at our college and the impact you have on others, particularly students. With little hope for a cure or vaccine for AIDS in the near future, there is only one way to control the further spread of HIV infection - EDUCATION.

Throughout the year, our college will be sponsoring a variety of educational programs in response to the AIDS epidemic. I urge you to attend these functions and take the AIDS crisis seriously. Your opinion is highly regarded. If you take AIDS seriously, so will others.

Dr. Jerrold I. Hirsch, Coordinator
Advisory Committee
on AIDS Education

Department of Student Services



Moynihan from page 1

ous prince, but only every so often and they didn't stay virtuous long." He went on to say that through history people could never agree on who was best suited to govern. He illustrated this idea with a humorous anecdote about a friend of his, an economist who was very tall ("about six foot seven"), who came up with a theory that tall men are best suited to govern. "It comes down to a very simple proposition. Tall men, being more readily observed, more conspicuous than short men, are more easily watched by their neighbors," he said, drawing laughter from the audience. "Being more easily watched, of necessity they behave better; behaving better they're naturally suited to govern."

Moynihan went on to say that this economist knew that this was a "droll" story, and told it to some foreign diplomats. These diplomats showed "no indication of comprehension or amusement." After the silence which ensued, a diplomat said "Professor, you are quite correct in everything you say, but you have omitted an essential detail; which is that tall men should show small men no mercy. And so even when you get a theory of virtue it will be a little defective."

"What the framers had in mind was something very different. They saw a new insight, they felt they discovered a new principle, which is: don't take man as he ought to be, take him as he is. Set him in conflict with his fellow man and let the

interaction of ambition, of greed, of fear, of concern, of pride make up for what Madison called the defect of better motives."

Moynihan went on to explain the framers' "science of politics," and said that it worked because all the different interests would "offset, check and balance each other and that you would preserve liberty by seeing that everybody had a say, and as long as everybody had a say the outcome would be a society where people had to live with one another and learn to deal with one another. In the main, this has worked."

Moynihan then praised this system, noting that the U.S. is unique in that it has existed with its constitution intact, without change by violence, longer than any other nation. He involved students from the audience in his discussion, asking them about their knowledge of other governments in his effort to illustrate how unique ours is. He said that there is "no equivalent in history to the U.S.," and "only scholars could do this, not people who believe that knowledge has little to do with government."

He then opened the floor to questions from the audience, requesting that Bressler pick the questioners: "Why don't you do it, so then everybody will be mad at you, not me. I've studied government, and you have to be popular."

Moynihan addressed questions on such topics as Welfare reform, the Iran-Contra scandal (about which he described the

"pervasive lying by politicians" as "chilling"), the breakdown of family structure in the 60's and 70's, Gorbachov's imminent visit to the U.S., tuition tax credit for parochial schools, and El Salvador. Most of the questions answered were raised by faculty and administrative staff, while only one student question was answered.

In response to Prof. Carey's question concerning the arms control treaty between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, Moynihan stated that "some weapons are going to be going away." He spoke of such topics as verification and what will physically be done with the missiles. He stated that if the treaty is signed by Gorbachov and Reagan, it will then need to be ratified. He said "I'm going to vote for that treaty. I don't know how many of my colleagues are, but from what I know of it now...I probably shouldn't say this, oh God, I went and said it...if you don't say it till the last minute everybody is very nice to you, but I think somebody should say it up front. I'm going to vote for that treaty." At this point, the audience erupted into applause.

Throughout his remarks, Moynihan stressed the importance of the compatibility of scholarship with government, and he did so in a very personable and humorous way. At the end of the presentation, Audra Patty, a student member of the CSI Association, presented the Senator with a CSI t-shirt and mug, along with other gifts.

Of those present in the crowded hall, most enjoyed Moynihan's speech. Most of the students present were in attendance because their professors had brought their classes to the forum. Of those students, one said "I thought it would be boring, but that guy (Moynihan) was pretty funny." Another student said, "I learned a lot about the treaty. I'm glad he's going to vote for it."

Dean Ann Merlino, who played a large role in arranging the Senator's visit, said it was done on extremely short notice: "His office called and said he would be at CSI. I saw that as a marvelous opportunity for CSI students to meet him. In one day we blitzed the college with flyers, invited all faculty and students and encouraged faculty to bring their classes. We even invited members of the community - we like to bring members of the community into the college." Merlino explained that Moynihan had been late to the forum due to the fact that a fire in New Jersey had obscured the field of vision of his plane, forcing the pilot to land through the use of instruments alone. Then, when driving from the airport to CSI, Moynihan's car was delayed by a traffic-jam caused by an overturned tractor-trailer. Most of the people this reporter spoke with seemed to feel that hearing Moynihan speak was worth the wait.

Distinguished Profs from page 1

a battery-powered sensory aid for the profoundly deaf that will enable the wearer to perceive voice intonation. He has been published widely and is the author of *Hearing Impairments in Young Children*, and *Speech Acoustics and Speech Perception*. In addition he has received numerous honors and research grants, including the Journal of Speech and Hearing Research Editor's Award for best paper published in the Journal in 1984. Dr. Field W. Richards, Acting Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology at the University of Melbourne in Australia said Boothroyd's "research contributions in the speech and hearing science field have been outstanding for the last 20 years ... with particular reference to the severely and profoundly deaf population."

Boothroyd was born in Britain and received his Ph.D in Audiology and Education of the Deaf from the University of Manchester. He lives in Manhattan and is currently a Professor at the Graduate School. His new appointment is effective December 1.

Dr. Diskin Clay is a poet and classicist, noted for his studies of the Epicurean school of Greek philosophy, which advocated a moral theory based upon the pursuit of pleasure. Its best known exponent was Lucretius. His scholarly interests also include philosophy, archaeology (he participated in the excavation of the only complete ship found from the Greek Classical period), and modern Greek poetry. He was the editor of *The American Journal of Philology* from 1982-1987 and is the author and co-author of two major translations of Greek literature, including a standard translation of Sophocles' *Oedipus the King*, and has written the highly regarded *Lucretius and Epicurus*. Forthcoming books include a collection of his essays on Dante delivered while he was Blegen Distinguished Visiting Research Professor at Vassar College, and a translation and annotation of Euripides' *Trojan Woman*, with New York poet Mark Rudman.

Dr. Charles Kahn, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, called Clay an inspiring teacher and "a classicist of the finest breed," a view shared by Brown University's MacMillan Professor of Classics Michael C.J. Putnam, who adds, "He is one of the outstanding critics of Greek and Latin literature at work in the profession today."

Clay received his Ph.D in Classics from the University of Washington, Seattle, and is currently Francis White Professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins University. He will take up his appointment on September 1, 1988.

Dr. Richard Kayne is an authority on language theory and comparative syntax, particularly French syntax. His work in the field of generative linguistics founded by Noam Chomsky has caused him to be ranked at the top of that field. Generative linguistics attempts to discover principles underlying the construction and interpretation of sentences in a given language as well as those principles common to all languages. Kayne has spoken at conferences and delivered lectures around the world and has written widely. His book, *French Syntax: The Transformational Cycle*, is regarded as a classic in its field. Professor Luigi Burzio of Harvard University's Department of Romance Languages and Literature said, "Professor Kayne is today one of the leading figures in generative linguistics worldwide. His work has been consistently at the leading edge of linguistic research."

Kayne is currently a full Professor at M.I.T. and taught at the University of Paris for over 15 years. He received his Ph.D in Linguistics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His appointment begins January 1.

Dr. Joseph Wittreich's special field is English poetry from John Milton to William Blake. He has written extensively on English visionary and prophetic poetry and has been invited to present papers on the poets at numerous major conferences. His work has been funded by grants from the Guggenheim Foundation, the Hunt-

ington Library, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Folger Library. Guggenheim Foundation President Joel Conarroe, said "Dr. Wittreich writes with great power and learning about Blake, Shakespeare, the Romantics, and, of course, Milton, the poet with whom he is most closely identified. His range and energy offer a quiet rebuke to those scholars who continue to draw again from the same shallow well." According to Suzanne Woods, Professor of English and director of graduate studies at Brown University, "Joseph Wittreich is the outstanding Miltonist of his generation. His unique emphasis on the conjunction of poetry, prophecy and politics ... transcends any simple critical category in its combination of prodigious learning, intellectual range, and continuing relevance."

Wittreich's most recent book, *Interpreting "Samson Agonistes"*, will be awarded the Jane Holly Hanford Prize at the Modern Language Association meeting in December, and his *Feminist Milton* will be published in December, with *The Poetry of the Rainbow: Romantic Poetry as*

Prophecy to be published next year. In addition, he has contributed to the book *William Wordsworth and the Age of English Romanticism*, which is a companion to the exhibition of the same name at the New York Public Library at 42nd Street until January 2. Wittreich received his Ph.D from Western Reserve University and will take up his appointment at the Graduate School February 1.

Distinguished Professors are nominated by the colleges on the basis of outstanding scholarship in a field of study, represented by a substantial body of scholarly or creative work and wide national and international recognition. They are recommended by the Chancellor to the Board of Trustees, which votes on their appointment.

The City University of New York, the nation's leading urban university, comprises nine senior colleges, seven community colleges, one technical college, a graduate school, a law school, a medical school, and an affiliated school of medicine. More than 183,000 students are enrolled in academic programs offered at campuses located throughout the five boroughs of the City of New York.

Classified Ads

Happy Birthday, Marianne! Sorry we missed the holiday sales. But we love you anyway.

CAR ASH

What Happened to the Contents?

Prepare Yourself!

T.E.M.S.L. I still have cat hair in my mouth and it's your fault.

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Roommate wanted for a beautiful apt. in Bayridge (93 St.).

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CUNY Researchers Discuss the Elderly

—City University News Release

As the population of the United States grows older, researchers are seeking to understand the aging process, and those who help the elderly are looking for ways to apply that knowledge to solving their problems.

A colloquium was sponsored by the Research Foundation of the City University of New York on Nov 17, from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at 79 Fifth Avenue in Manhattan.

The Colloquium on Aging Research included ten CUNY faculty members who have been researching the scientific, social science, and medical aspects of aging, as well as representatives of foundations, and federal, state, and city agencies who deal with the elderly.

Among the CUNY researchers who were present to report on their work were:

Dr. Rachel Boaz (Center for Social Research, Graduate School), "The Role of Economic Resources and Social Support in Helping Functionally Disabled Elderly Living Alone;" Prof. Charlotte Muller (Graduate School and Mount Sinai School of Medicine), "Elderly Women and Men in the Health Economy: An Overview;" Dr. Patricia Chartock (Brookdale Center on Aging, Hunter College), "Caring for Alzheimer's Disease Residents in Long-Term Care Settings;" Dr. Charles Herrera (Mt. Sinai), "Descriptive Studies of 'Sundowning' in Alzheimer's Disease;" Dr. Arthur Spielman (City College and Graduate School), "Non-Drug Treatments of Insomnia in the Elderly;" Dr. Margaret Gold (Brookdale Center), "Aging and Developmental Disabilities: Family Issues;" Prof. Frank Riessman (Queens College and Graduate School), "The Development of Widower Self-Help Groups;" Prof. Barbara Stanley (John Jay College), "Informed Consent and Competency in the Elderly;" Prof. Catherine Wondolowski (Hunter College), "Lived Experience of Aging on the Oldest Old" and Dr. Myron Miller (Mt. Sinai), "Physi-

ology and Pathophysiology of Body Water Regulation in Aging."

Others who discussed their research and priorities in funding gerontological studies were:

Judith Berek, Deputy Commissioner for Adult Services, New York State Department of Social Services; Mr. Cyril Brosnam, President, Health Services Improvement Fund (New York); Dr. Albert R. Hollenbeck, Deputy Administrator, Andrus Foundation American Association of Retired Persons; Harold Epstein, Executive Vice President, American Federation for Aging Research (New York); Marian Gornick, Director, Beneficiary Services Division, Health Care Financing Administration (U.S.); Estelle Reingold, Program Associate, Medical and Geriatrics Department, UJA federation of New York; Mary Mayer, Director, Research, Policy and Planning Analysis, New York City Department for the Aging; Dr. Malcolm L. Peterson, Assistant Chief Medical Director, Office of Geriatrics and Extended Care, Veterans Administration (U.S.); Linda A. Siegenthaler, National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Judith Sangl, Reimbursement and Economic Studies, Division of Health Care Financing Administration (U.S.).

Dr. Matthew Goldstein, President of the Research Foundation of The City University of New York, will lead a concluding discussion on how to explore overlapping concerns and how to address issues in aging research which have received insufficient attention.

The colloquium is part of a series launched earlier this year to promote scientifically-oriented exchanges between CUNY professors and those outside of the University who work on or fund research topics in the same area. It is one of several Research Foundation-sponsored efforts to bring the wide range of resources which City University faculty have to offer to the public and private sectors.

Island Dems Sponsor Drug Debate at CSI

BY LAURA F. WHITE

District Attorney William Murphy and anti-drug activist Wanda Perry debated "Why do we need laws against drugs?" with Libertarian Robert Goodman at CSI in October.

The Staten Island Democratic Association (SIDA) sponsored the discussion that was held in the CSI Sunnyside campus in an effort to air the opposing views.

Law enforcement officials and their supporters feel there should be laws making the sale and use of drugs illegal and punishable, and those who deal in the traffic or use of drugs and their supporters feel it should be legalized and decriminalized.

Murphy gave his position on why laws are needed by saying, "The Penal Law structure can be used to measure how society looks on the problems presented by drug abuse ... we respond to dangers through law."

"I think we recognize 'no man is an island,' and that we are all affected by the lives of each other." The DA added, "to adopt a phrase from Christianity, we are in a sense 'each other's brothers' keepers,' we have to watch out for the others."

The DA then said "the function of government is to protect us from those around us who would be lawbreakers." He referred to one of the side effects of drug use as "spill-over crime" caused by people who in order to support their drug habits commit property or personal crimes against others.

In his summation the DA noted that, "we have a right to protect ourselves, and each other, from the effects of drug abuse through responding to the laws of government and society."

Wanda Perry supported her position on why we need drug laws by sharing her first hand experience in dealing with the victims of drug abuse. The activist, who has witnessed these effects, gave statistics resulting from the abuses of drugs. She mentioned how drugs cause impaired judgement, are highly addictive, give a false sense of power, have caused death and affect everyone, users and non-users.

"Young children are being used as watchers and pushers, since there is no criminal recourse due to their being juvenile offenders," said Ms. Perry, "and a lot of money is being used to purchase drugs, instead of buying essentials."

In her closing remarks she emphasized that education on drugs has to start in the early elementary years in order to protect

our future society from the effects of drug abuse. She then read a passage written by William Allen Swasay entitled "Build a Bridge For Our Youth."

Mr. Robert Goodman, who takes the opposing view that we ought to be free to control our own lives and property, is against anti-drug laws and feels they should be abolished, as the anti-alcohol laws were since they had the same origin. Mr. Goodman stated he has experienced the use of "illegal drugs" and has survived. He pointed out that the use of aspirin has been known to cause death. "As far as the actual assessment of risks concerning drug abuse, as far as Libertarians go, we're not directly concerned with that," said Goodman, "we're saying that if it were an actual deadly poison that will kill anyone instantly we still are not against it in terms of the law."

In his final statement, Goodman said the abolition of all laws regarding the sale and use of any substance, "will indeed say, whatever you want to do with yourself we will not physically stop you." He added, "laws against the use of drugs are counter productive and must eventually lead to far worse damage than the substances themselves.

The format observed was ten minutes for each speaker. They asked each other two questions and then took questions from the floor. Mr. Joe Knowles was the chairman. Since everyone is affected, either directly or indirectly, by drug laws, the SIDA posted flyers throughout the Borough, inviting the public to "come and listen with an open mind." Despite a relatively small turnout many questions were asked when the discussion was turned over to the floor. The audience cheered as they heard the answers they wanted to hear and were heated up by the ones they didn't.

Murphy was re-elected as the Richmond County District Attorney in November. One of the DA's duties is to prosecute all persons charged with violating the laws of the United States.

Perry, who is also an active member of the Clifton-Concord LDC, has vowed through her continued effort to speak out against drugs whenever and wherever she can, and to seek out and help those in need of rehabilitation.

Goodman is a member of the New York City Libertarian Party. The Libertarians are advocates of the doctrine of free will. They uphold the principles of absolute and unrestricted liberty, especially of thought and action.

Meltzer from page 1

financial markets from spreading to the banks, which the Federal Reserve System had not done at the time of the stock market crash of 1929.

"A promising development," Meltzer said, was that the trade deficit had narrowed to \$14.08 billion in September from \$15.68 billion in August of this year." He emphasized, however, that the politicians in Washington will have to do a better job of dealing with the trade deficit and the budget deficit and that the actions of the Japanese and West German governments are also critical.

Other points were also brought out. Some banks are closing branches in the New York City area, with Chase Manhattan leading those banks closing branches, while some banks are adding branches. For example: Manufacturers Hanover Trust is buying branches from Dry Dock. In the retailing area, the stock market crash set off panic among some retailers, with some expecting, as a result, to give big sales discounts, which are not nor-

mally given under January. Not all retailers are expected to give sales discounts, but Macy's is one that is.

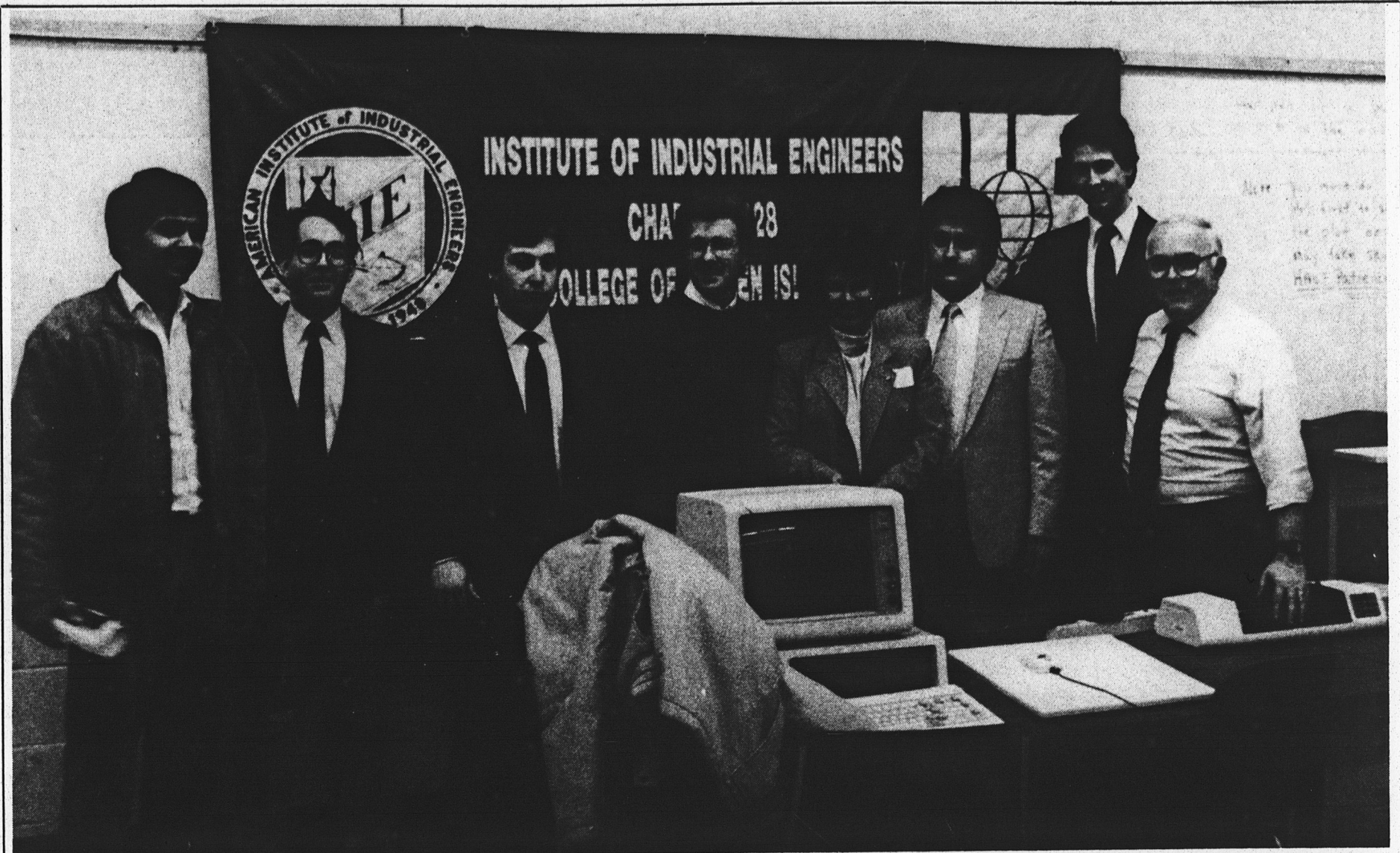
Meltzer said that more international cooperation is necessary, especially among the United States, West Germany and Japan; that the United States has to show leadership because it has the key international currency; and that we have to take a broader view and realize that the 1990's are only three years away. More jobs will have to be created in the United States in the 1990's for its labor force, with more women and immigrants entering the U.S. labor force. Problem areas, however, do exist; for example: the growing unemployed in certain sectors, such as steelworkers and auto workers. Other problem areas include: growing strains in the Social Security system, the need for higher productivity in the United States, the continuing problem of Third World debt and the growing internationalization of business.

US News Ranks Brooklyn, Hunter Among the Best

—CUNY News Release

Two CUNY colleges were ranked among the top six comprehensive colleges in the East by the nation's college and university presidents, according to a survey conducted by *US News and World Report*. Brooklyn College ranked fourth and Hunter College placed sixth.

In its third biennial survey of American higher education, *US News* asked 1,329 college presidents to select the ten schools providing the "best" undergraduate education from among those classified in the same category as their own. They were asked to take into consideration the cohesiveness of curriculum, quality of teaching, and relationship atmosphere of learning fostered by the campus.



Prof. John Antonopoulos (far right) at the Industrial Engineering Club and the Institute of Industrial Engineer's Student CSI chapter's Engineering Management workshop. Antonopoulos said he was very pleased with the amount of participation for the Symposium, and was looking forward to next year's. Photo by: Robert Kelsey

Education Prof Named to State Task Force on Teaching

CSI News Release

College of Staten Island Education professor, Dr. David S. Seeley, has recently been appointed to the New York State Education Commissioner's Task Force on The Teaching Profession which is charged with developing a comprehensive strategy for improving the recruitment, training and quality of teaching in New York State.

Seeley, a professor of Education and Coordinator of the Program in Education Supervision and Administration at The College of Staten Island, is a leading advocate of "restructuring" public education, a concept with important implications for the teaching profession. His research in recent years has focused on the basic relationships among the key participants in the educational process - teachers, students, parents, peers and communities.

Seeley's book, *Education Through Partnership*, concluded that the present relationships, defined primarily by the delegation of responsibility for education to a government bureaucracy, is fundamentally flawed and will not produce the levels of educational achievement needed by today's children and society. He pro-

poses that education be seen as a shared responsibility of "partnership" - a reconceptualization in which "everyone's role changes - for the better," said Seeley. "It's a fundamental change and will take many years to accomplish, even if the concept is widely accepted."

The New York State Task Force considers proposals to restructure the teaching profession. "It is interesting," said Seeley, "that many of the changes now discussed for the teaching profession are compatible with other restructuring needed in the roles of parents, students, administrators and communities. There are many problems that still have to be worked out."

A former Director of the Public Education Association and the Director of the New York City Office of Education Liaison, Seeley has also served as Assistant U.S. Commissioner of Education in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. Seeley is the author of *Education Through Partnership* and many articles on the restructuring of public education. He is also a member of the American Jewish Committee's National Task Force on Educational Policy. Seeley earned his Bachelor's and Law degrees from Yale and his doctorate from Harvard University.

Changing Frontiers of Engineering Management

BY RON KOHN

Prof. John Antonopoulos organized and kept the events at the engineering symposium on Dec. 5 on time. In addition, Antonopoulos introduced each speaker, and after each presentation awarded them with a certificate of appreciation.

The first speaker was Thomas Terracino, who with the aid of slides demonstrated and explained the core of Ergonomics, which is the study of the problems of people adjusting to their work environment.

Next was Dr. Suying Wat of the United

Nations' Dept. of International Economic Affairs. Wat explained the workings and programs of the UNDP (United Nations Development Program) & UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization).

Using the IBM PC, John Childs demonstrated various forms of graphics. Finally, Dr. Edmund J. Cantilli spoke of the needs for new technologies in safety transportation.

After lunch, the afternoon was occupied with a panel discussion and a hands-on-workshop.

CUNY Tops Harvard in Survey of Executives

-CUNY News Release

The City University of New York has moved into second place - ahead of Harvard - on the list of colleges from which leading executives received their undergraduate degrees, according to the fifth biennial Executives/College Survey conducted by Standard & Poor's Corporation.

Heading the list in the undergraduate degree category is Yale, which has held this position for the last five surveys.

This year, however, Yale managed to stay ahead of the City University of New

York by just 96 graduates. Third place Harvard has 116 fewer graduates than the City University. In fourth position is Princeton.

In the combined degree category (graduate and undergraduate), in a field of 537 colleges and universities listed in the study, the City University is now in ninth place - ahead of Northwestern, the University of Illinois and Stanford.

The Executive/College Survey is based on information from 70,000 business leaders - 55,473 with undergraduate degrees and 26,800 with graduate degrees.

Poetry submissions welcome.
Bring your poems to C-2.

ARTS



The band Alarming Trends: (l-r, Lonnie Ray-drums, Michael Benson-bass, Rebecca Watson-vocals, and Ronnie Cramer-guitar).

Photo by: Brad Okerlund

Shakespeare for Everybody

BY N. NYBBOD

On Dec. 1, the New Shakespeare Society met for one of their "readings of the plays in an informal setting" and very informally proved during their reading of *Hamlet* that, contrary to the wisdom of some, *Hamlet* is not a wimp and the play doesn't BLANK.

David Diakow, determined to "bear him stiffly up" presented the society with an impassioned (not to mention fast) rendition of the main character, while Stevie D'Arbanville doubled as the troubled Ophelia and head of the bad joke patrol. Jamie Glass, in her debut, played both Gertrude (*Hamlet's* mother, the Queen of Denmark) and a sponge. Steve Cameron, in another debut performance, appropriately played the part of Claudius, the villain. Gerard Rosso, in yet another debut performance, frightened everyone with his rendition of the ghost of Old *Hamlet*. Ellen Dobbyn played bit parts because all the good ones were taken. Glass, Cameron, Rosso and Dobbyn all assisted D'Arbanville in the area of bad jokes, most of which Diakow was the butt. Unfortunately, the society's unusually observant faculty advisor (who begged to remain nameless) could not attend this meeting and would not be kidnapped; the society looks forward to observing him at the next reading.

The members of the society, in an unusually masochistic bent, insisted upon completing the play in one reading, which lasted for over seven hours while the pencils flew in memory of past mentors. The play normally runs four hours, but the proliferation of pencil throwing, bad jokes, and "David Falk notes" (oops, he's no longer nameless) lengthened the reading somewhat more than somewhat.

During the reading the members learned "That one may smile, and smile, and be a villain." They promptly resolved never to smile again, so that no student/princes will ever try to seek revenge upon them.

At the close of the reading, the usually benignly neurotic members lapsed into a near catatonic states, and remain thus to date. Therefore, if you should see a somnambulist in C-2 muttering "To read, or not to read..." please comfort that poor soul with the following answer: "... 'Tis not nobler in the mind to suffer/ The slings and arrows of outrageous jokes and pencils."

All students interested in becoming "rogue and peasant slaves..." by joining the madness of the New Shakespeare Society should enter cubicle 13 of C-2 flailing their stumps, proclaiming "God's Bodkin! I want to do that Shakespeare stuff!"

We're all glad Shakespeare's back, but too bad he didn't bring the beer. Yup, there's definitely something rotten in C-2.

Keep Up With Alarming Trends

BY MARIANNE LOMBARDI

Scorched Earth records is proud to announce their first national release, a twelve-song LP entitled *You Make Me Live In A Trailer* by "Alarming Trends." They have every right to be proud.

Last year saw the release of the Trends six-song cassette EP (which makes up side two of the *Trailer* album, as well as two corresponding videos: "White Cross" and "Fabrications," both of which appeared in the Teletunes top ten and on many other video programs across the country. Also, the band has had many live performances that were well received by their Colorado audiences as well as by their fans in other states. They made their debut in August, 1984 at Boulder's Blue Note concert hall, and have been playing steadily ever since.

Their lead singer, Rebecca Watson, has a voice to be envied. She can range from sultry vocals to a screaming rage and is letter perfect for all the songs on the album. Watson is a classically trained pianist, and spent many of her school years accompanying choirs and stage productions before turning to singing. When she did, she captured the lead in several plays (including *Annie Get Your Gun*). In 1985, at the University of Denver, she met up with Trends band member Ronnie Cramer.

Cramer is the lead guitarist and producer for the band, founder of Scorched Earth Records, animator for the group's videos, and producer of a weekly televi-

sion show called "Final Mix," which airs in Denver. With this resume, one might be lead to believe that Cramer is the 'heart and soul' of Alarming Trends. On the album, however, it is obvious that the band's breathtaking effect on its audiences would not be as strong if Cramer's powerful guitar playing were not enhanced by Lonnie Ray's drums and Michael Benson's bass.

Cramer started the band in 1984. His background is in the Fine Arts and he has had many one-man shows of his watercolors and other artwork before taking up music. His artistic talent is as inherent on the album as it is in his video animation.

Two of the musicians recruited during an early Trends recording session included Michael Benson and Lonnie Ray, who at the time made up the rhythm section of a Boulder band called "Aluminum Beach." Both longtime musicians, drummer Ray and bassist Benson had been playing together ever since 1983, when they played at a frat party at the University of Colorado. They started jamming with each other that night and haven't stopped yet, still providing Alarming Trends with its musical foundation.

The team that makes up Alarming Trends works hard at their trade, and the result is a dynamic explosion of musical genius. Their music rocks your head, sways your heart, and always hits home. This is definitely a band to watch rise to the top, and not just another fleeting trend.

Things to Watch During Christmas Vacation

BY RICHARD MAHONEY

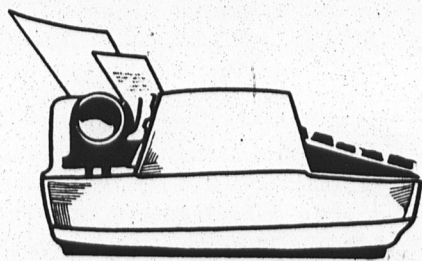
The Godfather - Francis Ford Coppola's 1972 epic gangster film - is perfect for home video. Marlon Brando and Al Pacino give the performances of their careers as the gangleader and his son. The film is suspenseful, sometimes romantic, and often funny. Coppola masterfully examines the powerful difference between the family life and the business life of the Corleone family.

Chinatown - Roman Polanski's 1974 film noir about the dark side of human relationships - features one of Jack Nicholson's greatest roles. His fascinatingly detailed portrait of detective J.J. Gittes is right up

there with R.P. McMurphy in *Cuckoo's Nest*. Faye Dunaway, John Huston, and John Hillerman help make up one of the best supporting casts assembled.

Raiders of the Lost Ark - Steven Spielberg's 1981 adventure film - stars Harrison Ford as Indiana Jones, and includes intricately choreographed stunts, exciting chases, narrow escapes, heroes, romance, humor and nasty, nasty villains. Harrison Ford is perfect and Karen Allen has just the right mixture of roughness and sweetness to be Indiana Jones' heroine.

All these films are on sale for under \$30 from Paramount Pictures corporation.



Writers welcome.
Contact the
College Voice
(Rm. C-2, 447-4813)



ARTS

Review: "And Mrs. Casey Will Find Us in the Morning"

BY ANANYANCY MANTOVI

Have you ever felt like everything always happens to someone else and wished that anything at all would happen to you just to keep from being bored? Well, that is how the action begins in "And Mrs. Casey Will Find Us In The Morning," an original play presented by The Dramatic Arts Program of CSI on Dec. 3, 4, 5, and 6 at the St. George campus.

This one-act play written and directed by Herbert Liebman, Associate Professor of English at the College, takes place in an elderly couple's home on Staten Island. The time is late evening. Christopher Lockhart plays a convincingly eccentric Old Man with a particularly sinister smile. Every evening he and his Old Lady go through the papers, cutting and pasting articles on violent crime into their scrap book. The old couple wants nothing more out of the short time they have left then to be part of one of the violent crimes they are always reading about or hearing about. Despite many false starts, this morbid wish finally comes true when their home is invaded by two bickering burglars. Contrary to the couple's hopes, it is the murder of an innocent third party



Appearing in "Mrs. Casey Will Find Us In The Morning" were (l-r) Sean Donlon (Young Man), Kendra McKee (Mary), Young James Kenney (Willie), Lindy Hatzman (Old Lady), and Christopher Lockhart (Old Man).

Photo by: C.V. Photo File

who happens into their apartment looking for help that culminates the action. They are left yet again outside of the action.

This absurdist comedy, entertaining and funny as it was, points a finger at the break down of moral awareness in our society today. After all, how often do we pick up the paper to get the juicy details on a child rape, an infanticide, or the latest dirt on politicians and media stars?

We seem to get a kick out of other people's misfortunes. We look forward to the six o'clock news as if it were a new thriller movie.

Structurally, I found "And Mrs. Casey Will Find Us in the Morning" somewhat long for a one-act play. Perhaps further development into a full length play is indicated. Otherwise the production was convincing, with exceptional performances by Christopher Lockhart and Lindy

Hatzmann as the Old Man and Old Lady whose grotesque make-up (by Kendra McKee) helped to add years and character to their faces.

A lot of hard work and commitment goes into creating an original play which is both funny and thought provoking. The challenge was met by all involved.

Brooklyn Poet Reads at Gallery 313

-CSI News Release

Brenda Connor Bey, a Brooklyn poet whose work has drawn attention and recognition, read from her work on Dec. 21, in the College of Staten Island's Gallery 313, at the College's St. George campus, 130 Stuyvesant Place.

A poet, storyteller, novelist and workshop instructor, Ms. Connor-Bey is the founder and director of Menwem Writers Workshop, founding member and public relations chair of New Renaissance Writers Guild, the co-author of "Tube Poets," a poetry video, and editor of "Afro-Realism: A New Era in Third World Literature" and "Blowouts!"

Ms. Connor-Bey's work has been performed by the Lincoln Center Ensemble

and Black Women in Theater's "Talking Drum" at the American Place Theater. She is also the recipient of three PEN awards and a New York State Creative Artists Program Services award. Currently working on a novel, *Vyella's Song* and a collection of poetry and short stories, *Thoughts of an Everyday Woman*, Ms. Connor-Bey expects her recent works to be published in 1988 by Blind Press.

The readings of Ms. Connor-Bey's work at the Gallery 313 at The College of Staten Island were part of a series organized by CSI's Professor Quincy Troupe from The Poetry Center. Support is received from Poets and Writers, Inc. which is funded by the Literature Program of the New York State Council on the Arts.

American Ballet Theatre Makes Appointments

American Ballet Theatre announced the appointments of Barbara M. Groves to the position of Director of Development and of James McGarry to Controller.

Barbara M. Groves, who was born in New York City, grew up in California, where she attended the University of California at Berkeley. Until 1979, she worked in the social sciences field with Planned Parenthood and as a teacher with Head Start. Ms. Groves joined the 42nd Street Theatre Row Project in 1979, and was administrator of the Project from 1980-82. Ms. Groves was Director of Development for the Paul Taylor Dance Company from 1982-85, and from 1985 until November 13 of this year held the same position at the Lincoln Center Thea-

ter at the Vivian Beaumont.

James McGarry was born in Mount Vernon, New York and attended the College of Staten Island and the New York Institute of Finance. Before joining American Ballet Theatre as Assistant Controller in 1984, Mr. McGarry worked in the accounting departments of F.S. Smithers & Company, American Technion Society of New York, Foreign Tours, Inc., and the Council on International Educational Exchange.

Charles Dillingham, Executive Director, said "American Ballet Theatre is indeed fortunate to have two such experienced professionals in these positions. All of us in the Company are already enjoying working with them."



College Voice Photo Contest Winner - Winning was a snap for Cinema Studies major Yvonne Ruggiero, who took first place photo laurels in this issue's contest. Ruggiero said, "The trees were reflecting interesting patterns on the water's surface, but an additional element was needed. I waited until the ducks began to swim towards me, and when I saw an S-curve formed by the goose's neck, I made my exposure. In the eyes of the judges, her patience proved to be a virtue. She chose a year's subscription to *Darkroom* and *Camera Techniques* magazine as her prize.

\$15,000 Competition for Young Composers

The 36th annual BMI Awards to Student Composers competition will award \$15,000 to young composers, BMI President and CEO Frances W. Preston announced today. She added that the deadline for entering the 1987-88 competition, which is co-sponsored by the BMI Foundation, will be Friday, February 12, 1988.

BMI established the awards program in 1951 in cooperation with music educators and composers. The contest is designed to encourage young composers in the creation of concert music and, through cash prizes, to aid in continuing their musical education. The prizes, which vary from \$500 to \$2,500 are awarded at the discretion of the final judging panel. The date 327 students ranging in age from 8 to 25 have received BMI awards.

The 1987-88 competition is open to students who are citizens or permanent residents of the Western Hemisphere including North, Central and South American

and Caribbean Island nations, and who are enrolled in accredited secondary schools, colleges or conservatories or are engaged in private study with recognized and established teachers anywhere in the world. Contestants must be under 26 years of age on December 31, 1987. There are no limitations as to instrumentation, stylistic consideration or length of work submitted. Students may enter no more than one composition, which need not have been composed during the year of entry. Compositions, which are entered under pseudonyms, are considered by a preliminary panel of judges before going to a final panel. Last year's Preliminary Judges were Bruce Adolphe, Robert Beaser, Bunita Marcus, and Leighton Kerner, with Ulysses Kay as consultant. The final judges were Edward Applebaum, Susan Blaustein, Arthur Cohn, Norman Dello Joio, John Eaton, Jalalu Kalvert Nelson, Richard Pittman, Marilyn Shrude, and

New Spielberg Film Opens

Steven Spielberg's "Empire of the Sun," a powerful and richly human epic drama set against the adult world of war as seen through the eyes of a young boy, will open in Manhattan on Wednesday, December 9, and on Friday, December 11, at other specially selected theatres throughout the New York metropolitan area.

The first major Hollywood studio production ever to shoot in the People's Republic of China, "Empire of the Sun" is based on J.G. Ballard's highly regarded international best-seller. The motion picture recounts the terrifying events experienced by 11-year-old Jim Graham after the armed forces of Imperial Japan - the empire of the sun - march into Shanghai on December 8, 1941, following their bombing of Pearl Harbor. The film represents Spielberg's first as a director since

the widely-acclaimed "The Color Purple."

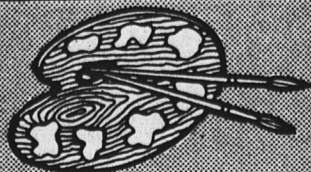
"Empire of the Sun" stars Academy Award-nominee John Malkovich, Miranda Richardson (the star of "Dance with a Stranger"), Nigel Havers ("Chariots of Fire," "A Passage To India") and 13-year-old Christian Bale in his American screen debut. The screenplay is by the prize-winning British playwright Tom Stoppard.

A Warner Bros. presentation of a Steven Spielberg Film, "Empire of the Sun," stars John Malkovich, Miranda Richardson, Nigel Havers and introduced Christian Bale. The film was directed by Spielberg and produced by Spielberg, Kathleen Kennedy and Frank Marshall. Robert Shapiro served as executive producer. Allen Davian, A.S.C., was the director of photography. Music for the Warner Bros. release is by John Williams.

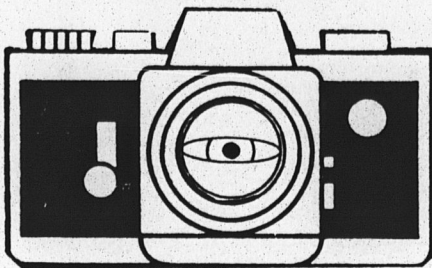
Submit letters to the editor
in Rm. C-2 or Rm. C-109.



ARTS



FOCUS ON CREATIVITY



BY RICHARD FORMICA

Photography is the making of pictures by using light. The absence of light is shadow, which is an important part of photography. Because photography is limited to a two-dimensional plane, it needs shadow to help create an impression of three dimensions.

Because our eyes tend to concentrate on the subjects of interest while ignoring light and shade, it often takes a photograph to make us aware that shadows exist. The eye can adjust to a greater range of light intensity than any film can, so with a normal camera exposure, shadows appear darker in photographs than in real life. Because of this it is important when photographing to be aware of shadows and their effect on your subject matter.

The first step in using shadows in your photography is to try to heighten your awareness of shadows until it becomes a habit. With practice you will begin to notice interesting shadows that could form part of the composition of your photo. You will also be able to avoid distracting shadows that could ruin your shot.

The nature of a shadow is defined by the nature of the light. Basically, there are two kinds of light that produce shadows—diffused and direct. Diffused lighting is created by an overcast sky and produces very soft shadows. Direct lighting from the sun or a flash produces hard sharp-edged shadows that contrast strongly with the lighted area of the subject.

As you become more aware of shadows you can begin to use them in your composition. You may find that they can sometimes command attention and even be-

come the main subject of your picture.

Early morning and late afternoon shadows are the longest, so if you want to try for exaggerated or distorted effects, these are the times to shoot. The stronger the sunlight is at these times the darker the shadows will be and the more powerful their effects. Deep black shadows make the strongest and most pronounced shapes because they lack detail which could be distracting.

Try to choose simple images with clean uncluttered shapes as your shadow subjects. Look for shadows of inanimate objects with clearly defined shapes, like wine glasses, a car, or a flower, and use them in your composition.

Strong directional shadow can play a major role in your picture if you use them as an element of balance or perspective. Look for shadows of people, buildings, trees, or plants that sketch across a space or breaking it up into separate areas. Strong diagonal lines used in a photograph usually produce powerful abstract images.

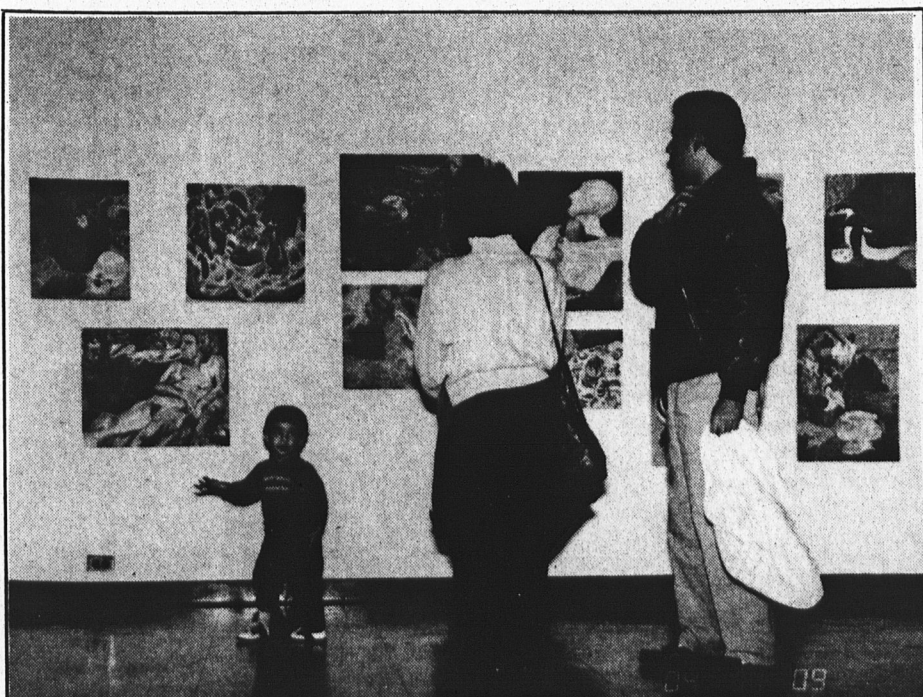
Besides using shadow merely as an element in your photo, they can be used as the main subject. An area that seems obscured by deep shadows can, on closer inspection, reveal subtle and beautifully muted tones which would be impossible to capture in direct light. For example, a portrait taken in bright sunlight can reveal details of skin textures and hairlines which may be unflattering. By moving your subject into a shadow area you will discover that those harsh textures will disappear and be replaced by a range of subtle tones that will enhance and flatter the portrait.

As well as being important in the creation of a particular mood, shadow can also add interest, drama, and atmosphere to a photograph, whether it be representational or abstract. Without shadow, pictures are flat and formless. Once you start looking for shadows, many striking examples will present themselves for your camera.



If shadow is strong enough, you can use it effectively as the main subject of your picture.

Photo by Richard Formica



Little Mikey expresses his opinion about the Student Art Exhibition opening at Gallery 313. The show will run through Jan. 8.

Photo by: Richard Formica

PHOTOGRAPHY

CONTEST

SUBMIT ENTRIES

TO THE

COLLEGE VOICE

PHOTO-EDITOR

RM C-2

OR

PHOTO TEACHERS

RM 7-231

Want a little fame, fortune, and notoriety? Enter the College Voice Photography Contest for a chance to win a year's subscription to the photography magazine of your choice. In addition to the subscription, your name and winning photograph will be published in the College Voice.

In each issue, we will judge and select a winning photo. The subject matter of the photo entered is entirely up to the submitter, but only one black and white photo no larger than 8 x 10 may be submitted per contestant each issue. Contestants must write their name and phone number on the back of each photo entered for judging.

This contest is open only to CSI students. College Voice and CSI faculty staff are ineligible to enter.

Deadlines for entries: **Jan. 15**

POETRY



I love you
Through time without end
The hopes, the tragedies
Which we have shared

In my thoughts I turn toward
You hoping my love will sustain
More than words express
My heart is glad that you are there

Till the mountains rock on their foundations
Until the seas and rivers run dry
I will love you
You alone

I watch over you
In your sleep
Walk by your side
always

When I am not there
I think of you
Waiting for you to come to me
To our room, our bed

Beauty is personified in your touch
Life in your fingertips
Laughter in your voice
Love within your eyes

You are my hope
My strength
My will to go on

I love you
Through time without end
Until the end of time

Rey Garcia

Simply Breathtaking
Too afraid to say a word
Feeling like you're thirteen again
With your first crush
Could it be love
I am a nervous wreck
Could it be
I really don't know
I guess it could be
Or, at least, I hope so.

Patrick Wooden



Photo by: Louis Mackey

The Rose

Love is like a fine wine
it only gets better with time;
our wine is red and sweet
like the pomegranate's inner meat

Your beauty compliments our wine
like a rose compliments a flower
garden

ours is the garden of love
and you are its rose.

Ron Kohn

The Cafeteria Club

When the world of Academics
Starts to get me down,
It's good to know my special friends
Will always be around.

Sometimes the goals I give myself
Cause high anxiety
But comfort comes when all their smiles
Are waiting there for me.

We share each other's hopes and dreams
Achievements and defeats
Supportive reassurance grows
Whenever we all meet.

I'm grateful for their friendship
and for sharing all their love.
Merry Christmas to the members
of the Cafeteria Club

Joan De Marco

We went together into the night
To speak and touch the other's mind
To laugh and share our company
In so short a space of time
I touched the surface of a lake
Deep knowing filled with mystery
Wishing time to never end
But its keeper would not heed
Grains of sand slip through a fist
Clenched with all its might
So in the end all I could do was bid you a fond
Good night

Rey Garcia

Profile: Tom McCarthy

BY KAREN R. TURCHIANO

Sprechen Sie Deutsch? Habla Ud, Espanol? These are just two of the nine languages that Tom McCarthy is conversant in. Since 1968, he has been on the instructional staff at CSI. He became the acting director of the language lab in 1978 and the *de facto* director in 1980. McCarthy has an M.A. in German and has completed the courses for his Ph.D. He has a minor in French and has also learned Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Russian, Dutch and Latin.

In 1963, after he graduated from Wagner College, McCarthy was drafted into the Army. He was sent to Heidelberg, Germany where he worked at a Command Post as a Military Police interpreter and translator. During his 18-month stay in Germany, he toured Europe.

He was married in 1968 and started teaching at SICC. He has two children and

his family recently moved from New Jersey to New Dorp.

McCarthy team-taught a Language Methods course for students interested in teaching in New York City. He was also an advisor to the German Club when it was in existence here.

Presently he is a member of the Academic Alliance for Foreign Languages (Staten Island chapter), and is a panel leader for a discussion on coordinating foreign language education, a program which enables students to make a smooth transition from middle school to college. Currently, McCarthy is the corresponding secretary of the Association of Language Instructors of Staten Island (ALISI).

McCarthy enjoys sailboating, swimming and tennis. His favorite aspect of teaching is the one-to-one nature of his job. He said he enjoys teaching here and hopes to see an upgrading in the lab facilities in the next year.



Tom McCarthy cues up tapes for students at the Language Lab, where he has been an instructor since 1968. Photo by: Tom Jahn

Safe Tanning

BY SUZANNE BERLICCHI

Well, you've finally come home from that beautiful vacation spot where the sun was shining and your tan was glowing. Now it's all downhill and everyday you see your bronzed tan disappearing slowly in the mirror. What do you do?

Well, that does not have to happen. Now there is good news for those tanning addicts who are not under the sunny skies everyday. Wonderful advances have been made in the world of tanning beds and salons. Within two years these man-made sunbaths have opened in nearly every American community. In fact, all of this exposure has made it possible to create the extremely convenient home tanning units.

Variations of the tanning lights have existed for years, but the sunlamp itself was unreliable and somewhat dangerous. Even now there is still some controversy surrounding the use of tanning beds and potential side effects, but according to reports they are quite safe if used according to instructions.

The lights in a tanning bed are made up of UV-A (Ultra Violet Alpha) waves and a

smaller number of UV-B (Ultra Violet Beta) waves, the equivalent light rays the sun produces to tan (UV-A) and burn (UV-B) the skin. When your skin is exposed to these rays it produces a chemical called melanin. The more your body is exposed to, the more melanin it can produce, therefore the darker your skin gets. A tanning bed contains these lights under a layer of plexiglass.

The user stretches out on his or her back for about 15 minutes, then revolves around on his or her stomach for even tanning. Use of goggles is usually a good suggestion, and you can purchase disposable ones for a dollar or two. The length of the session depends on the degree of sun-conditioning that your body can take.

A session on a tanning bed is like one in the summer sunshine, so make sure you apply your favorite lotion or oil. There is also a special line of oils at your tanning parlor to choose from. Services offered and the price charged by the salon will depend on the salon and what is being done.

Well, don't worry about your fading tan. Just stop into your local tanning salon and you can keep your luscious glow always!

Inside Experience of the Crash

BY RON KOHN

Part 2: An inside experience

When the market started dropping in the afternoon on Thursday, Oct. 15, the people working at a certain mid-sized investment firm felt that this was just an adjustment. By Oct. 16, people were still thinking that it was just a bad week for the market.

On Oct. 19, the market opened with most of the blue chip stocks still closed. IBM was so swamped with sell orders that when it opened at 11 a.m. it was down 20 points. The first hour of the market had seen a 200 point drop; now people were scared. Rumors were flying, and hopes that the market would not drop below 2000 were futile. By noon, over a quarter of a billion shares had been sold. The Dow had fallen below 2000; there was no stopping it. By 1:30 p.m. many of the retail houses stopped taking customer orders. There were fears of mass layoffs - which did happen in some brokerage houses. By the time the closing bell rang at 4 p.m., the market had dropped over 500 points. The volume was so heavy that the exchange could only estimate that between one-half and three-quarters of a billion shares were sold. The numbers came in the next

morning; over 600 million shares had been traded.

The chain effect had started. That night the Asian markets plummeted, leading to the European markets' decline, which in turn was followed by the N.Y.S.E. opening down again on Oct. 20. At this time the back offices, especially the P&S (Purchasing & Sales) departments, were deep in action, trying to balance the previous day. The market traded over 600 million shares again. These days alone would cause a week of around-the-clock working for entire departments.

What should have happened did not. Too much fear would have been created. On Oct. 20, the market should have closed, so that the back offices (P&S) would have a chance to catch up, but this never happened. Oct. 20 and 21 both saw trading of at least a quarter of a billion shares. At this point, people did not care whether the market was up or down. The important thing was that the volume had to slow down.

Although people from all departments were recruited into P&S and the following week the exchange closed early (still trading around a quarter billion shares a day), it took three to four weeks of massive amounts of overtime to finally catch up.

Next issue: part 3 - the after effects.



Students and faculty packed St. George's College Hall on Dec. 3 for a public meeting of the CUNY Board of Trustees. Photo by: Yvonne Osterlund

Lloyd Ultan, with Ulysses Kay as presiding judge. William Schuman and Milton Babbitt are chairman emeritus and chairman, respectively, of the judging panel. In the 1986-87 competition, 16 winners ranging in age from 18 to 25 were presented awards at a luncheon reception at Tavern on the Green in New York City on May 28, 1987.

Six previous winners of BMI Awards to Student Composers have won the coveted

Pulitzer Prize in Music. They are George Crumb, Mario Davidovsky, John Harbison, Donald Martino, Joseph Schwantrier and Charles Wuorinen.

Founded in 1940, BMI was the first American performing rights organizations to offer an open door to creators in all areas of music. Today, more than 50 percent of the music played on American radio stations in the past year is licensed by BMI. It

Sports writers needed.
Contact the editors in C-2
or call 447-4813

COMMENTARY

Know the Facts About AIDS

Part One

The letters AIDS stand for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. When a person is sick with AIDS, he/she is in the stages of a series of health problems caused by a virus that can be passed from one person to another chiefly during sexual contact or through the sharing of intravenous drug needles and syringes used for "shooting" drugs.

Scientists have named the AIDS virus HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) or HTLV-III (Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type III) or LAV (Lymphadenopathy Associated Virus). These abbreviations stand for information denoting a virus that attacks white blood cells (T-Lymphocytes) in the human blood. Throughout this report, we will call the virus the "AIDS virus." The AIDS virus attacks a person's immune system and decreases his/her ability to fight other disease. Without a functioning immune system to ward off other germs, he/she now becomes vulnerable to becoming infected by bacteria, protozoa, fungi, and other viruses and malignancies, which may cause life-threatening illness, such as pneumonia, meningitis, and cancer.

There is presently no known cure for AIDS. There is presently no known vaccine to prevent AIDS.

When the AIDS virus enters the blood stream, it begins to attack certain white blood cells (T-Lymphocytes). Substances called antibodies are produced by the body. These antibodies can be detected in the blood by a simple test, usually two weeks to three months after infection. Even before the antibody test is positive, the victim can pass the virus to others by methods that will be explained.

Once an individual is infected, there are several possibilities. Some people may remain well but even so they are able to infect others. Others may develop a disease that is less serious than AIDS referred to as AIDS Related Complex (ARC). In some people the protective immune system may be destroyed by the virus and then other germs (bacteria, protozoa, fungi and other viruses) and cancers that ordinarily would never get a foothold in the body cause "opportunistic diseases" - using the opportunity of lowered resistance to infect and destroy. Some of the most common are pneumonia and tuberculosis. These opportunistic diseases may eventually cause death. Individuals infected with the AIDS virus may also develop certain types of cancers such as Kaposi's sarcoma. These infected people have classic AIDS. Evidence shows that the AIDS virus may also attack the nervous system, causing damage to the brain.

Some people remain apparently well after infection with the AIDS virus. They may have no physically apparent symptoms of illness. However, if proper precautions are not used with sexual contacts and/or intravenous drug use, these infected individuals can spread the virus to others. Anyone who thinks he or she is

infected or involved in high risk behaviors should not donate his/her blood, organs, tissues, or sperm because they may now contain the AIDS virus.

AIDS-Related Complex (ARC) is a condition caused by the AIDS virus in which the patient tests positive for AIDS infection and has a specific set of clinical symptoms. However, ARC patients' symptoms are often less severe than those with the disease we call classic AIDS. Signs and symptoms of ARC may include loss of appetite, weight loss, fever, night sweats, skin rashes, diarrhea, tiredness, lack of resistance to infection, or swollen lymph nodes. These are also signs and symptoms of many other diseases and a physician should be consulted. Only a qualified health professional can diagnose AIDS, which is the result of a natural progress of infection by the AIDS virus.

Some symptoms and signs of AIDS and the "opportunistic infections" may include a persistent cough and fever associated with shortness of breath or difficult breathing. These may be the symptoms of *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia. Multiple purplish blotches and bumps on the skin may be a sign of Kaposi's sarcoma. The AIDS virus in all infected people is essentially the same; the reactions of individuals may differ.

The AIDS virus may also attack the nervous system and cause delayed damage to the brain. This damage may take years to develop and the symptoms may show up as memory loss, indifference, loss of coordination, partial paralysis, or mental disorders. These symptoms may occur alone, or with other symptoms mentioned earlier.

The number of people estimated to be infected with AIDS virus in the United States is about 1.5 million. All of these individuals are assumed to be capable of spreading the virus sexually (heterosexually or homosexually) or by sharing needles and syringes or other implements for intravenous drug use. Of these, an estimated 100,000 to 200,000 will come down with AIDS Related Complex (ARC). It is difficult to predict the number of people who will develop ARC or AIDS because symptoms sometimes take as long as nine years to appear. With our present knowledge, scientists predict that 20 to 30 percent of those infected with the AIDS virus will develop an illness that fits an accepted definition of AIDS within five years. The number of persons known to have AIDS in the United States to date is over 25,000; of those, about half have died of the disease. Since there is no cure, the others are expected to also eventually die from their disease.

There is no known risk of non-sexual infection in most of the situations we encounter in our daily lives. We know that family members living with individuals who have the AIDS virus do not become infected except through sexual contact. There is no evidence of the transmission of the AIDS virus by everyday contact even though these family members

continued on page 15

Surgeon General's Report on AIDS

By C. Everett Koop, J.D., Sc.D. Surgeon General

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is an epidemic that has already killed thousands of people, mostly young, productive Americans. In addition to illness, disability, and death, AIDS has brought fear to the hearts of most Americans - fear of disease and fear of the unknown. Initial reporting of AIDS occurred in the United States, but AIDS and the spread of AIDS virus is an international problem. This report focuses on prevention that could be applied in all countries.

In preparing this report, I consulted with the best medical and scientific experts this country can offer. I met with leaders of organizations concerned with health, education, and other aspects of our society to gain their views of the problems associated with AIDS. The information in this report is current and timely.

This report was written personally by me to provide the necessary understanding of AIDS.

The vast majority of Americans are against illicit drugs. As a health officer I am opposed to the use of illicit drugs. As a practicing physician for more than forty years, I have seen the devastation that follows the use of illicit drugs - addiction, poor health, family disruption, emotional disturbances and death. I applaud the President's initiative to rid this nation of the curse of illicit drug use and addiction. The success of his initiative is critical to the health of the American people and will also help reduce the number of persons exposed to the AIDS virus.

Some Americans have difficulties in dealing with the subjects of sex, sexual practices, and alternate lifestyles. Many Americans are opposed to homosexuality, promiscuity of any kind, and prostitution. This report deals with the positive and negative consequences of activities and behaviors from a health and medical point of view with the intent that information and education can change individual behavior since this is the primary way to stop the epidemic of AIDS.

Adolescents and pre-adolescents are those whose behavior we wish to especially influence because of their vulnerability when they are exploring their own sexuality (heterosexual and homosexual) and perhaps experimenting with drugs. Teenagers often consider themselves immortal, and these young people may be putting themselves at great risk.

Education about AIDS should start in early elementary school and at home so that children can grow up knowing what behavior to avoid to protect themselves from exposure to the AIDS virus. The threat of AIDS can provide an opportunity

for parents to instill in their children their own moral and ethical standards.

Those of us who are parents, educators and community leaders, indeed all adults, cannot disregard this responsibility to educate our young. The need is critical and the price of neglect is high. The lives of our young people depend on our fulfilling our responsibility.

AIDS is an infectious disease. It is contagious, but it cannot be spread in the same manner as a common cold or measles or chicken pox. It is contagious in the same way that sexually transmitted diseases, such as syphilis or gonorrhea, are contagious. AIDS can also be spread through the sharing of intravenous drug needles and syringes used for injecting illicit drugs.

AIDS is not spread by common everyday contact but through sexual contact (penis-vagina, penis-rectum, mouth-rectum, mouth-vagina, mouth-penis). Yet there is great misunderstanding resulting in unfounded fear that AIDS can be spread by casual, nonsexual contact. The first cases of AIDS were reported in this country in 1981. We would know by now if AIDS were passed by casual, nonsexual contact.

Today those practicing high-risk behavior who become infected with the AIDS virus are found mainly among homosexual and bisexual men and male and female intravenous drug users. Heterosexual transmission is expected to account for an increasing proportion of those who become infected with the AIDS virus in the future.

At the beginning of the AIDS epidemic many Americans had little sympathy for people with AIDS. The feeling was that somehow people from certain groups "deserved" their illness. Let us put those feelings behind us. We are fighting a disease, not people. Those who are already afflicted are sick people and need our care as do all sick patients. The country must face this epidemic as a unified society. We must prevent the spread of AIDS while at the same time preserving our humanity and intimacy.

AIDS is a life-threatening disease and a major public health issue. Its impact on our society is and will continue to be devastating. By the end of 1991, an estimated 270,000 cases of AIDS will have occurred with 179,000 deaths within the decade since the disease was first recognized. In the year 1991, an estimated 145,000 patients with AIDS will need health and supportive services at a total cost of between \$8 and \$16 billion. However, AIDS is preventable. It can be controlled by changes in personal behavior. It is the responsibility of every citizen to be informed about AIDS and to exercise the appropriate preventive measures. The Surgeon General's report will tell you how.

The spread of AIDS can and must be stopped.

**Next Deadline:
Jan. 15**



Island Gets New Housing Program

The community Agency for Senior Citizens (CASC) has initiated a new housing assistance program to begin to address the senior housing crisis on Staten Island. Adrian Tenhor, the new Director of Housing Services, will be assisted by Marianne Brennick, Housing Case Manager, Bert Quaadman, Housing Case Work Assistant, and Joan Flynn, housing secretary.

"This four person housing assistance unit is beginning to serve the Island's seniors who face a staggering shortage of affordable housing opportunities," says the Director, Adrian Tenhor. "Where can I go?" is the question most asked, says Tenhor. A senior citizen with a \$400.00 a month income and a rent of \$220.00 suddenly faces a rent increase to \$440.00 and is unable to continue in his or her apartment. The new owners of the residence have a new high mortgage to pay off and must raise the rent, but in so doing, are forcing the senior to move. Area housing for seniors have long waiting lists. Public housing waiting lists are even longer. A decade ago, according to Tenhor, 10 of the 50 states in the U.S. had more extra housing units available at affordable prices than what was needed. Today, all 50 states are experiencing an absolute shortage of affordable rental housing for low income seniors.

The federal government compounds the

problem by desiring to withdraw from housing and is still holding up a National Housing bill, failing to produce a new bill since seven years ago.

CASC's Executive Director, Prema Mathai-Davis, found that her almost 50 some staff, while serving seniors' social needs, were facing more and more questions on housing issues and decided to begin the new housing assistance program. CASC serves 8,000 seniors a year in Staten Island and has served 66,000 since its beginning in 1974. The Housing Assistance Program has three major areas of concern: information, which includes help on loans, grants, entitlements, Section 8, budgetary and money management. The second area of concern is legal assistance and repair, enhancing the beauty and safety of one's home.

Tenhor comes to CASC after working with the Nehemiah Project in Brooklyn, being one of three community leaders who incorporated that housing endeavor soon to complete almost 2,000 new homes. "Much of my time already at CASC," says Tenhor, "is being spent in court to try and slow the evictions of our seniors and in counseling with seniors on housing options."

CASC can be contacted at 56 Bay Street, Staten Island, NY 10301-2511 or by telephone at (718) 981-6226.

Apply Now for Puerto Rico Exchange Program

INTERCAMBIO, the academic exchange program between CUNY and the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras, is now open to applications from students and faculty for the 1988-89 academic year. The deadline for applications is January 30, 1988.

The program may accommodate ten undergraduates, six graduate students, and five professors from CUNY, to spend a semester or a full year at the UPR. In addition to these full-time interchanges, the Program intends to sponsor a series of lectures, symposia, and other activities, drawing upon the faculties of both institutions.

INTERCAMBIO is especially interested in students of the Social Sciences, Arts, Humanities, Education, Health Sciences, and other human sciences and services, while welcoming applicants from all disciplines.

CUNY undergraduates may use the program to develop language skills, move towards goals of graduate study, community service, or other objectives, experience another culture, and learn about Puerto Rico. Graduate students may perform exploratory or dissertation-related research, meet internship requirements, take courses appropriate to their degree objectives and unavailable at CUNY, or work within cooperative arrangements

between various CUNY and UPR units.

Participating CUNY students receive their regular financial aid from their home colleges, and receive tuition remission and free dormitory facilities from the UPR. The program might also provide limited additional financial support to certain students on the basis of need. CUNY undergraduates must pay regular tuition fees at their home colleges.

INTERCAMBIO organizes special activities and discussion groups for participating students. A full-time staff advises and aids applicants and participants.

The program is now in the midst of its first year of interchanges. Seven UPR undergraduates are spending the entire year at CUNY; six at Hunter and one at CCNY. The first two INTERCAMBIO Pre-Doctoral fellows are attending the Graduate Center. Three UPR professors will visit CUNY during the Spring semester. They are matched by seven professors and researchers, two graduate students, and eight undergraduates selected from CUNY.

Contact Antonio Lauria, Director, or Suzana Cabanas, Assistant to the Director, CUNY-UPR Academic Exchange Program, Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños, Hunter College/CUNY, 695 Park Avenue, Box 548, New York, NY 10021, Telephone: (212) 772-5696 or 5689.

AIDS from page 14

shared food, towels, cups, razors and even toothbrushes.

We know even more about health care workers exposed to AIDS patients. About 2,500 health workers who were caring for AIDS patients when they were sickest have been carefully studied and tested for infection with the AIDS virus. These doctors, nurses and other health care givers have been exposed to the AIDS patients, blood, stool and other body fluids. Approximately 750 of these health workers reported possible additional exposure by direct contact with a patient's body fluid through spills or being accidentally stuck with a needle. Upon testing these 750, only 3 who had accidentally stuck themselves with a needle had a positive antibody test for exposure to the AIDS virus. Because health workers had much more contact with patients and their body fluids than would be expected from common everyday contact, it is clear that the AIDS virus is not transmitted by casual contact.

Knowing the facts about AIDS can prevent the spread of the disease. Education of those who risk infecting themselves or infecting other people is the only way we can stop the spread of AIDS. People must be responsible about their sexual behavior and must avoid the use of illicit intravenous drugs and needle sharing. If we are to stop the AIDS epidemic, we all must understand the disease - its cause, its nature, and its prevention. *Precautions must be taken.* The AIDS virus infects persons who expose themselves to known risk behavior, such as certain types of homosexual and heterosexual activities or sharing intravenous drug equipment.

Although the initial discovery was in the homosexual community, AIDS is not a disease only of homosexuals. AIDS is found in heterosexual people as well. AIDS is not a black or white disease. AIDS is not just a male disease. AIDS is found in women; it is found in children. In the fu-

ture AIDS will probably increase and spread among people who are not homosexual or intravenous drug abusers in the same manner as other sexually transmitted diseases like syphilis and gonorrhea.

Men who have sexual relations with other men are especially at risk. About 70 percent of AIDS victims throughout the country are male homosexuals and bisexuals. This percentage probably will decline as heterosexual transmission increases. *Infection results from a sexual relationship with an infected person.*

The risk of infection increases according to the number of sexual partners one has, male or female. The more partners you have, the greater the risk of becoming infected with the AIDS virus.

Although the AIDS virus is found in several body fluids, a person acquires the virus during sexual contact with an infected person's blood or semen and possibly vaginal secretions. The virus then enters a person's blood stream through their rectum, vagina or penis.

Minute (unseen by the naked eye) tears in the surface lining of the vagina or rectum may occur during insertion of the penis, fingers, or other objects, thus opening an avenue for entrance of the virus directly into the blood stream; therefore, the AIDS virus can be passed from penis to rectum and vagina and vice versa without a visible tear in the tissue or the presence of blood.

Couples who maintain faithful monogamous relationships (only one continuing sexual partner) are protected from AIDS through sexual transmission. If you have been faithful for at least five years and your partner has been faithful too, neither of you is at risk. If you have not been faithful, then you and your partner are at risk. If your partner has not been faithful, then your partner is at risk which also puts you at risk. This is true for both heterosexual and homosexual couples. Unless it is possible to know with *absolute*

certainty that neither you nor your sexual partner is carrying the virus of AIDS you must employ protective behavior. *Absolute certainty* means not only that

you and your partner have maintained a mutually faithful monogamous sexual relationship, but it means that neither you nor your partner has used illegal intravenous drugs.

continued from page 4

relsome, shrewish woman or a strong, manlike woman." This can be exemplified in the play *The Tragedy of Coriolanus*. Volumnia has been stripped of all good female qualities associated with motherhood - her sexuality and her tenderness. She is not a nurturing mother; her sole purpose is to assure the success of a man's career - her son's. Her son must be strong and fare well on the battlefield. She would rather see him dead than inactive. When her son dies she heightens her lack of sexuality. "When she becomes the death of her son, she becomes the life of Rome," states Addison-Roberts.

In the *Winter's Tale*, a young boy tells his pregnant mother a sad tale for winter. His personal story is a sad winter's tale - he dies leaving the family without an heir. The mother gives birth to a daughter. The family therefore remains heirless. The father violently rejects the daughter, calls his wife a whore, and resigns her to the dungeon. "In rejecting females, he rejects the future," points out Addison-Roberts. The father's disgust with female sexuality is clearly seen in his speech.

"...and his pond fish'd by his next neighbor-by Sir Smile, his neighbor. Nay, there's comfort in't whiles other men have gates, and those gates open'd (As mine) against their will. Should all despair that have revolted wives, the tenth of mankind would hang themselves. Physic for there's none. It is a bawdy planet, that will

strike where 'tis predominant, and 'tis pow'rful, think it, from east, west, north and south. Be it concluded, No barricado for a belly! It will let in and the enemy with bag and baggage..."

This is the sad winter's tale; the father loses his wife, his son, and his daughter.

This play is an achievement. Shakespeare reunites the father and the daughter. This is done off stage to prepare for the final reunion - the reunion between husband and wife, between mother and daughter. The former is a silent embrace, a tender moment, the latter is a touching portrayal of genuine affection between women. Hermione's virtue is vindicated and her sexuality becomes valued.

In Shakespeare's works, the women are either non-existent, or they are sexless creatures. Men dominate Shakespeare's plays in presence and personality. Addison-Roberts closes with a quote from Ursula K. Le Guin, "Eve unnames them - but then she can't talk." Patriarchy has defined the world and women are confined by these categories. Eve denies the patriarchal world. She is now left without ways to define it and cannot speak. This is symbolic of the fact that in literature, women must make their own language and create their own female characters.

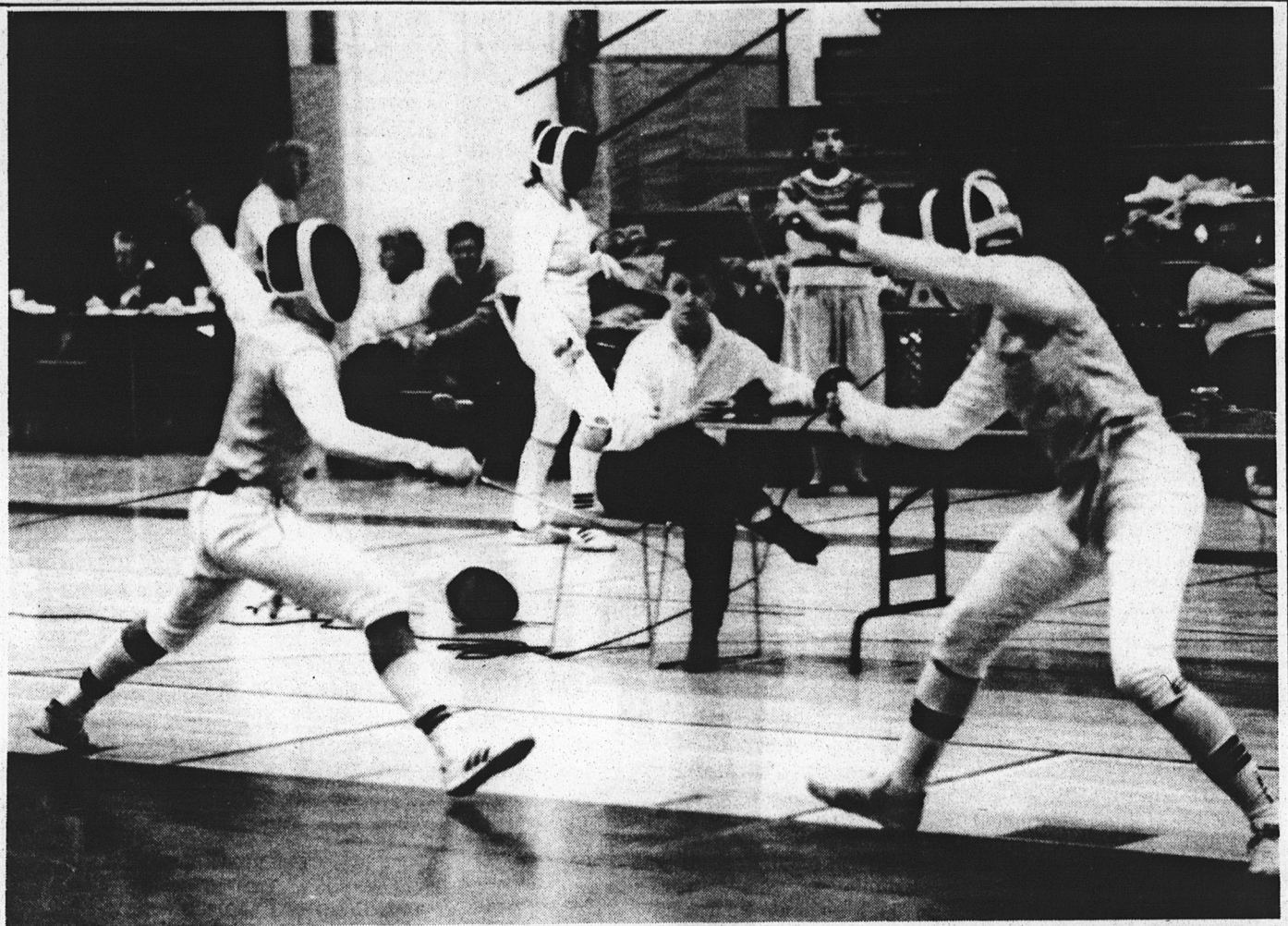
SPORTS

CSI Hosts Fencing Tournament

BY DEBORAH CARBANARO

On Sunday, December 6, the CSI Women's Varsity Fencing team hosted the National Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association at the Christmas Invitational Championships. The tournament, in its 55th year, may have given participants and spectators the opportunity to experience the future Olympic medalists and national champions of fencing. Ten colleges were represented, including Cornell, Temple, Fairleigh Dickinson, William Paterson, Stevens, Brooklyn, City, St. John's, LIC, Hunter and, of course, CSI. The tournament afforded a marvelous opportunity to CSI—it gave credibility and exposure to the evolving CSI fencing program both within the school and in the Staten Island community. In fact, many local businesses and organizations offered support and encouragement in the way of donations to the NIWFA. Additionally, the CSI Woman's Fencing Team gained valuable experience for future competitions this fencing season.

The CSI Women's Varsity Fencing Team welcomes beginners to its program and would like to stress that *anyone* can learn to fence. No experience or particular talent is necessary, although, according to Coach Steve Khinoy, fencers are fine, well-rounded athletes in a sport that combines an exquisite combination of grace and coordination with strength, power and agility. Khinoy said, "Fencers' legs have the greatest strength to muscle-



The CSI gym was the host site for this Christmas Invitational Championships held by the National Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association.

Photo by: Dan Mackey

diameter ratio of any athletes." A successful fencer possesses a willingness to work hard and be committed to the sport. The ability to have fun is as important due to the liveliness and unpredictability of the sport as was evident in Sunday's tournament. Due to its smooth organization and generous hospitality, the tournament proved an enormous success. Thanks to the experience and organizational skills of Khinoy and the hard work and enthusiastic commitment of the CSI team, the NIWFA committee requested that CSI host next year's tournament. The fencing program at CSI, though in its infant stages, hopes to make the event even more successful. By the time next year's tournament rolls around, the program

will surely be more established, with additional support in the way of much needed resources.

The team may have been slightly handicapped Sunday; it had just kicked off the season the day before against Princeton University, losing 11-5. However, as evidenced by Lynann Mocciano, they were not without their successes. Mocciano, a first-year fencer, won 3 of her 4 bouts against Princeton.

At this point, the fencing team has a considerable amount of work ahead. In addition to preparing for competition, the team is looking for continued support from the CSI community. This means that any students interested in fencing should be on the lookout for posted information

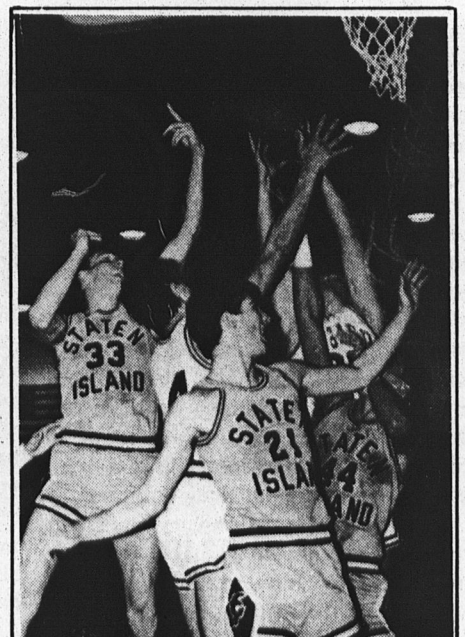
regarding practice schedules. Also, team members will be recruiting in the Sunnyside Campus Cafeteria on an ongoing basis. Anyone interested in being part of the action this fencing season can contact Steve Khinoy in the English Department by calling 390-7779.

HOME GAMES

BASKETBALL			
DAY	DATE	OPPONENT	TIME
Wed.	Jan. 6	Hunter	7:30
Wed.	Jan. 20	John Jay	7:30
Sat.	Jan. 23	Baruch	7:30
Wed.	Jan. 27	Lehman	7:30
Wed.	Feb. 10	York	7:30



Dolphin player Craig Johnson at Wagner game. Photo by: Yvonne Osterlund



CSI vs. Wagner.

Photo by: Yvonne Osterlund